TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

Amusements To-Day.

Bowery Theatre -Oofts Gooft Dlymple Theatre -Wastes of New York, Tony Pastor's Opera House - Jean Reny, Matters. Union Square Theatre Voka Fam. Wallack's Theatre Lyla Deep a T Wood's Museum - Creand Lena, Matin

| The second secon | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Terms of The Sun. | | |
| Patty, per year, in position to the state of | 85 80 | |
| ADIERTISTS KATER | | |
| Cornisary Asymmetricing per line. Two lines. There lines. Prince in the Asymmetricine of the line per line. Stream Northern title Marriage and Teaths per line. Marriage Marriage with Water, and teaths per line. Marriage Marriage with Water, with a line it, dd pope, per | •1 | 40 20 20 00 |
| READING MATTER, with " Apr." after it, let or vid | | 94 |
| pairs, per line. ADVENTION OF THE WASHINGTON OF THE PART DIRE. ALL ADVENTIONS OF THE PART OF THE PAR | pare. | i. c |
| | | |

for President :

THE WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE,

HORACE GREELEY.

The Man who Never Livedan Idle, Useless. or Dishonest Day.

A Chance for Senator Cameron.

SIMON CAMERON is believed to be the Great Mogul or Tycoon of the GRANT party in Pennsylvania. He is held reponsible for pretty nearly everything that s done there, and it is understood that it was at his dictation that HARTRANFT was nominnted for Governor, so that when GRANT is defeated Cameron more than any other man, will be answerable for the event. With this prospect in full view the enemies of the CRANT Senator do not spare him. "Simon Cameron's sun," says one of them, " is not more than six or eight months high, and when it goes down it will go down forever. He is seventy-three years old, and it is time that he should have a chance to go off somewhere and

Mr. Cameron now has a chance to re deem himself from such an imputation, and to prove that he is a far better man and a far wiser politician than his foes represent him.

Of course Senator Cameron knows the nature and repute of WILLIAM H. KEMBLE. who now represents Pennsylvania in the GRANT National Committee; and he will not be surprised when we call his attention t the following letter which KEMBLE under oath has admitted that he wrote:

"THEASTRY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,"

"MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you a
particular friend, Mr. Geo. O. Evans. He has a chain
tome magnitude that he wishes you to help him !
Put him through as you would me. He understands a
fillog, division, and selence. Yours, W. H. KESBLE.
"TO TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Here is Senator Camenon's opportunity He must know that to the Grant party, and to himself as its leader, it is a damning and fatal fact that such a man as the author of this letter should be the chosen representative of Pennsylvania in the National Committee of his party. He must know that it easts disgrace upon the character of the State, and threatens irreparable injury to the party throughout the land; and he must also know that it is most of all injurious to himself as the supposed dictato of all that is done by and for the party in

that great Commonwealth. Now let Senator Cameron rise up in hi power and turn Krwnte out of the Na tional Committee. Let him say that ne man who approves of such a thieves' and highwaymen's principle as Addition, Divi don, and Silence shall be tolerated by the Republican party in Penusylvania or shal be suffered to represent it in the Nationa Committee or elsewhere. In this way Mr Cameron may relieve himself of the stair and shame which he must otherwise incur from his association with KEMBLE, and may put an end to such jeers as that which we have quoted above.

Steam on Our Canals.

The reward of \$100,000 which was offered by the State of New York for the invention of a method of steam towing whiel should supersede the use of horse power on our canals has greatly stimulated the in genuity of inventors, and many plans for attaining the desired result have been brought to the notice of the authorities having the matter in charge. Some o these plans are chimerical, while other have excellent points. It now appear highly probable that before long steam will be the motor in general use on our principal canals.

There are now employed on the enough of this State 6.879 boats, having an aggre gate capacity of 1,225,000 tons, and value at a little over twenty million dollars Their average speed, towed by horses, is about one and a half miles per hour. If this speed could be increased to three miles an hour it is evident that the capacity of the canals would be doubled, while if the greater speed could be attained without any additional expense it is equally plain that the cost of trunsportation would be greatly lessened, a matter of moment to

Among the plans offered for the sideration of the authorities have been a great variety of inventions for water trac tion, and some of these have involved the construction of canal boats on entirely new models, which, it is claimed, would reduce the displacement of water and consequently prevent the wash, so destructive to the canal banks, which would be likely to result from the rapid passage of boats of the ordinary kind. But the authorities determined not to confine the competition entirely to water traction, and last week some experimental trials were made with a land tractor which have excited a great deal of interest among

The new motor is called Williamson's road steamer, and the experiments took place at Albany, on the section of the canal between that city and Troy. The tractor is a three-wheeled locomotive, weighing about six tons. Its cost is about \$5,000. The wheels, which are twelve and fifteen inches broad, have India rubber tires four and a half inches thick. The steering wheel is in front, and is managed as one manages a velocipede. This engine can ascend the steepest grades, and can turn in its own length. It is also claimed that the rubber tires on the wheels, in addition to giving them the most perfect adhesion, will act as road rollers, rolling the towpath smooth and keeping it in good order of a man superior to any circumstance,

The rubber face on the wheels is protected by a series of steel shields one juch and a half apart, fastened together with an end-

less chain. On the occasion of the trial at Albany, which took place on Thursday last in the presence of Canal Commissioners Wright. FAY, and BARCLAY, and other prominent men, at the appointed time the engine ascended the incline from the Troy road to the towpath and hitched on to one of three buil-head barges which were loaded with lumber, and having moved it into position adopted the same course with the second and third until they were arranged as a toward properly secured. Then the en-gine started and drew them with the greatest ease, at the rate of three and a half miles an hour, to the lock above the city. This result was attained with ordinary boats on a common towpath. Various preliminary trials had resulted in an equally satisfactory manner.

were fully satisfied of the practicability of this plan of steam towage, and it appears that its economical advantages are very great. The pressure of steam required to enable the engine to draw three barges is

It is said that all who witnessed the trial

ten pounds to the square inch, and that pressure can be kept up with a consumption of one hundred and fifty pounds of coal per hour. By a careful comparison of the cost of towing three boats by the road steamer and one boat by horse power from Albany to Buffalo, in which interest, wear and tear, and all contingencies are taken into consideration, it is estimated that by the use of the road steamer the expense of towage would be \$133.86 less for each boat than by horse power, while there would be a gain of four days in time. The usual

time consumed in a trip between Buffalo

and Albany is ten days; the road steamer

would easily make it in six. It may be that some system of water traction may be devised that will give even better results than these; but if not it seems to have been fully demonstrated that the land tractor will do more than has generally been deemed possible. Should it come into general use there can be little doubt that many improvements in its construction will be suggested by experience, and it is also probable that improvements will be introduced in the construction of boats which will reduce the resistance of the water and lessen the wash of the banks. At all events it is safe to assume that horse power on the arge canals will eventually be generally superseded by steam, whether land or water traction is adopted as the substitute for the present system.

An Extreme Method for a Desperate Case.

Out in the middle of Nevada lies the Washoe country, of which Virginia City is the metropolis. Like every other mining town, Virginia has its peculiar characteristies. It has seen the times when it could boast its ten or twelve dead men a day. But these are among the glories of the past. The hand of civilization has swept hem all away.

The products of Nevada are silver bricks. ceno, and James Nye. There is a good leal of the latter raised by hybridizing the fruit of the lemon tree with the juicy pollen of the rye, and a little sugar, under the elimatic influence of Senator Morton' new-moon smile, when the corners of that gentleman's facial orifice appear striving to encircle his nose, and not being success ful, the nose comes down to offer its synpathy for the failure.

Firewood is a scarce article in Washoe there being about as little of it as there is of honesty in the GRANT family and what there is is of some what the same quality-rather poor tuff and very spongy. To supply the neessities of the inhabitants the services o the Chinese are called into requisition, and their jackass trains climb the divide very morning, bringing down loads of rub cedar with which to keep the pot boll ag in Virginia City. Of all the mournfu ad, disconsolate-looking caricatures of brute flesh these don't cyante the worst that ever were seen. There is something so uggestive in the length of their dejected countenances. Uke that of an unhappy office-hunter who has failed in proving dinself related distantly or otherwise to he DENTS. They are mere quadrupedal itoms, and KEMBLE himself would find it eard to make a Division out of one of them, though he might practise Addition on an extensive scale. The Chinamen harness them with a queer, rod-iron conern-a sort of pack-raddle. It fits them something after the manner of a rural Representative's dress-coat the first ime he attends a Presidential levee. It tawis over the back as though on a voyige of discovery, and then wanders listessly about their legs seemingly discour iged at not finding more of them.

The Mongols take a sort of reprisive satisaction in maltreating these beasts, they being the only thing that the Johns can buse with safety. As they come stringing lown the mountain side, the donkeys look nore like animated wood piles than legitinate descendants of Balaam's talkative

One morning, while walking up the livide, we found one of these outfits stuck in the mud. He was the homeliest, tninnest-looking ass we had ever seen, with a mountain of wood piled around him as thick as Grant's relations are piled about he Treasury. After Houndering around intil he was up to his belly in the mire, he ad assumed that contemplative look of atter wretchedness which is conspicuous on the face of your philosophical mule when he sticks his nose to the ground and lefs his ears flap over his eyes.

The Chinaman was totally demoralized by the evident determination of his chattel to plant itself in that mud hole as a monument of that peculiar firmness of haracter for which its race has long been justly celebrated. John flew around like a hornet in a butter tub, and having played sting-a-ree on the ass's ribs unti all the loose stones for twenty rods around were in the mud puddle, he was indulging in such American adjectives as are generally used on like occasions. At last giving i up in despair, he let fly his last stone with a parting volley of Washoe rhetoric, and then at down, evidently intending to starve

that disreputable donkey out. Just then up the divide came a fortyniner, a man worth his millions in unde veloped ledges, but who had not seen the inside of a clean shirt for twelve months one of those who knew 'Frisco when it was Yerba Buena. You meet them frequently in Nevada, and they will drink with you if you pay. He took in the situation at a glance. There was an affinity between the new comer and the stick-in-the-mud that placed them ea rapport immediately. He miled, and then with the easy good nature

strolled over and twisted that outrageous jackass's tail.

It is uncertain if the Chinaman exactly comprehended whether his wood pile had gone through to China direct or had left for some unknown country, for the speed with which that donkey got out of mud and went down the divide, through the suburbs of Lickskillet and over into Slumgullion Gulch, would have made greased lightning ashamed of itself. The Administration owners might study this historic incident with profit. Their mule is stuck pretty deep in the mire, and if they intend to start him out of his mud hole of political desperation in the direction of the White House again, with a mountain of relations on his back, and loaded down with LEETS, Secons, Black Fridays, Alabama claims, and bribes, it is evident that they will have to resort to some method more startling and efficaious than anything they have yet tried.

The Consequences.

The election of Horace Greeley will involve the defeat of a large number of schemes of personal aggrandizement, corruption, and plunder, concocted for the benefit of GRANT and his friends. Some of them are in embryo, while others, like the San Domingo steal and the CHORPEN-NING and McGarrahan swindles, have taken such shape that the success of the renominationists could hardly fail to secure their consummation.

Another resulting advantage will be an immediate and thorough revolution in the practices of members of Congress, scores of whom have rolled up gigantic fortunes on a salary of \$5,000 a year, while living at a rate costing twice that sum. The public morals have deteriorated rapidly under this process, and in no branch of the public service is there greater necessity for reform. Places in both Houses of Congress are sought on account of the facility afforded for making money.

An Administration takes its tone from the character of the President. An incorruptible man in the Executive chair impresses himself upon his subordinates, while an incompetent, rapacious President sets a pernicious example, which is followed in every branch of the Government Disbursing and accounting officers, held to no strict accountability, and encouraged in their irregularities by the looseness that prevails in more elevated circles, feel no heck upon their greed for personal gain. The consequence is corruption and pecula-

With Honest Horace in the White House we may hope for a faithful and economica administration, and a purification of the Government which will reinstate the simplicity and frugality that marked the err of the Republic in its better days.

More Bribe-Taking.

Petitions are circulating in Nebraska asking the United States Senate to investigate the case of Senator Hitchcock, who is openly accused of having obtained his seat in that body by the most outrageous bribery and corruption.

The Omaha Herald says that it has been acknowledged by one person that he sold two votes to Hitchcock, and received pay for them, and that the transaction took place in the presence of the United States District Judge, ELMER S. DUNDY.

Of course Senator Hitchcock is a firm supporter of GRANT, and believes that the country would be ruined by the election of Honest HORACE GREELEY.

Signs.

Three members of the GRANT State Committee of New York have resigned because they are for the election of Honest HORACE. We refer to W. W. ROCKWELL of Warren county, S. C. TABER of Chemung, and Wallace Tappen of Onondaga. Mr. ROCKWELL was also an Assessor of Internal Revenue, and gave up that place at the same time that he withdrew from the

It has also been necessary for the Grant managers to fill the places in the committee that were held by Gen. E. MERRIT of St. Lawrence, D. D. S. Brown of Mouroe, and HENRY C. LAKE of Chautauqua, because they were not sound in the faith ac-

If six members of the Republican State Committee prefer GREELEY to GRANT, what is the prospect with the mass of the Republican party in the State?

It is reported from Maine that the Hon. JOHN A. PETERS will not run again for Congress in the Fourth District. No wonder. He mus have been disgusted when he found himself obliged to sign SARGENT'S report whitewashing the Navy Department frauds; and it is natural that such a man should wish to retire from a situation which can involve such a necessity.

The system of involuntary contribution forced upon subordinates in Government offices which the plous Senator BCCKINGHAM tries to justify by comparing it to the religious offering made for church purposes, is being pushed t extremes under the exigencies of the present campaign. Already two requisitions have been made on the department clerks in Washington for the expenses of the North Carolina election and the victims are beginning to inquire amor themselves how much salary they will have left if the extertion continues at the same rate, after contributing for Maine, Indiana, and Pennsyl vania. They fear that by the time the No vember contest approaches they will be drained dry and will have exhausted their credit so that the Government will be obliged to fill their places with new men who will be able and will ng to contribute freely in the hope of compen sating themselves for present outlay through future opportunities. The mode of levying these contributions, according to the Washing ton Patriot, is to head the list for each class with the name of a well-known clerk, against which s placed the amount per head assessed agains that class, after which the paper is presented to the clerks in succession. They all deem it prudent to respond to the call.

The Washington Sunday Chronicle announces that Brevet Colonel JAMES FORNEY of the United States Marine Corps, son of J. W. Forney of the Press, has been sent on a two years' Inspecting tour to examine into European

marine organizations. In a late Madrid paper we find a statenent that to those who have placed any credit the official military reports of the Sp officers in Cuba will be surprising. It is assert d that over ten thousand crippled soldiers who have been sent home from Cuby are spread over the towns, villages, and hamlets of the Peninsula. The patriots can certainly have no better men in Spain to prove the nature of the war waged by them in Cuba than these ten thousand These poor fellows are wandering bout Spain living on charity and endeavoring vain to obtain their bounties and pensions from the Government. It must be borne in nind that of these ten thousand not one can

e classified as a victim of disease. From official documents of the Captain-General's office in Hayana we learn that VALMA SEDA, on his reluctant departure for Spain. left over six thousand utterly incurable cripple in various hospitals on the island, who will be sent to join their brothers in misfortune in Spain as soon as transportation can be provided

SENATOR SCHURZ SPEAKS.

AND GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SUP-PORTING GREELEY.

Grant's Attempt to Bribe Schurz with the Promise of Official Patronage Dr. Gree-ley's Views on Civil Service Reform. Sr. Louis, July 22.-At a Liberal Repub an meeting in the Temple to-night the purpose of electing a County Executive Committee, Senator Schurz delivered a long and elaborate address, of which the following is an outline: The Senator started out by saying an outline: The Senator started out by saying:
Standing before my constituents, I deem it
my duty to give an account of my public conduct, the motives of which have governed it,
and the end it is intended to subserve. I can
do this in no better way than by expressing fully
and frankly my views on the events which have
produced the present extraordinary situation of
our public national affairs, events in which I
took a small part, and also to state what I consider my duty, as a patriotic citizen to do, in
order to promote the best interests of the Republic. It has been my misfortune to displease
many with whom I coöperated in the political
field for many years, and from whom I now,
with great regret, find myself separated. To the
attacks with which some of them endeavor to
overwhelm me, I have but one answer.

He then reiterated what he he has previously

He then reiterated what he he has previously said about never considering his party the supreme arbiter of his sense of duty. He then

THE HIGHEST OBJECTS OF STATESMANSHIP.

When I was honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States I expected to support the Administration which then came into power. The tasks it was called to perform were of unusual importance. The eivil war was over, its logical results, the abolition of slavery, and the organization of free labor society in the South were just being reduced to political form and impedded in the Constitution of the Republic. The first great object of our policy should have been to renationalize the South, to revive among the Southern people a feeling calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of this Union—for let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding together by force of its component parts is a basis upon which a republic can safely rest or long endure. It requires a bond which binds together the hearts of the people, and not their hodies only. To create that bond was for us the highest object of statesmanhip. THE HIGHEST OBJECTS OF STATESMANSHIP.

He then referred in detail to the different acts of the Administration party, going over the ground traversed by himself and others in the Senate. In regard to the San Domingo matter he made the following statement:
AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE SCHURZ.

When the San Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen in intimate relations with the White House came to me, each one separately soliciting my support of the project. They assured me, if I would give that support or abstain from opposition, all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, making me in that respect one of the most influential men in the land. One of these gentletten subsequently admitted to me in writing that the offer was made to me with the consent of the President himself. He said he had withheld this statement a long time in spite of many provocations, and made it now only because, as the papers have recently stated, the President himself put forth the assertion in a published interview that he (Schurz) has opposed him because he had not received as much patronage as he wanted.

He then dwelt upon the abuses of patronage

He then dwelt upon the abuses of patronage d the evils of the civil service, stating there never was a time when the latter was more like thoroughly drilled and disciplined organiza tion of political agents, or when the public in terests was more shamelessly overruled b political exigency. Referring to President Grant

le said:

GRANT PHOTOGRAPHED.

I should prefer not to speak of him did he not stand as the embodyment and personification of the pernicious system which derives from his individuality its peculiar character. Gratitude for his military services, and respect for his office have long restrained many from expressing their real opinions concerning him. I shall be the last man to forget or to carp at the great services he has rendered in the field of war. The honors he has won, the laurels he has gathered, shall not be touched; but now he is a civil officer and he asks us to continue him at the head of the civil government of this republic. With this question his laurels have nothing to do. When he ascended the Presidential chair it might be said that the whole people surrounded him with cordial official of their confidence and willing aid in all he might do to give the country good government. There was not a statesman in the republic who would not have been ready, may, froud to serve him at his call. He might have reinforced his supporters from the ranks of the opposition. Accidental mistakes would have been readily forgotten; the evidence of pure motives and honest efforts would have easily silenced faction's clamor. GRANT PHOTOGRAPHED.

HIS CAREER AS PRESIDENT.

HIS CAREER AS PRESIDENT.

his career as President warrants the conin that he has never been able fully to apate the difference between military conand the complex duties and responsibilif civil administration. I doubt whether it
ver become quite clear to his mind what
residency means in our system of govern. When that high office was presented to
be took it as a sort of national reward, an aim he took it as a sort of national reward, an accommodation, a place in which, after his mili-ary exploits, he might make himself comfortafils mind seems to have been but disturbed by the great duties and per-ner problems he was to take in hand s soon discovered that for his future suc-ne needed organized partisan support. It It was soon discovered that for his future succoss he needed organized partisan support. It
was easily had. The required alliances formed
themselves by natural gravitation. Soon we
found him surrounded by political managers—
the Camerons, the Chandlers, the Mortons, the
Conklings, the Butlers, &c.—ready to do his
work if he would de theirs. It was a matter of
congeniality. The interests of the President
and of such political chiefvains identified themselves without difficulty, he aiding them with
the Executive influence in controlling their
States for themselves, and they giving their aid
in controlling the party for him. One hand
washed the other. This was gradually developed into a system, all cooperation being welcome, even such as that of Gov. Clayton of
Arkansas.

PARTY DESPOTISM.

Then that peculiar party despotism grew up

Then that peculiar party despotism grew up which ostracised everybody who refused to obey its commands. It gave birth to a new sort party orthodoxy whose first tenet it was that President Grant must be rediected. Opposition to Grant constituted high treasan against the party, for which there was no quarter.

The Senator dwelt on this theme at great length, using the strongest and severest language that has yet been aimed at the President and his supporters. After referring to the President's nepotism, his appointment of Tom Murphy, his fondness for personal pipasure, which was such that we hear from time to time that the Administration is out of town, and he (the speaker) had actually seen foreign minis ters in the capital of the nation looking for the Government of the United States as a lost child or a horse strayed or stolen. The Senator

added:
AN UNTHINKING USURPER. added:

AN UNTHINKING USURPER.

I will not wrong President Grant. He is by no means a monster of inhuity. He is simply a man who makes use of his high official position to suit his even convenience, regardless of other interests. He does not sit in his closet, a designing usurper, gloomly pondering how he may subvert the free institutions of the republic; neither does he ponder how he may preserve them—he does not ponder at all the simply wants to carry a point; and when, as in the San Domingo case, the Constitution happens to stand in his way, he just walks over it. He does not mean to break down the authority of the laws, he simply wants them not to hamper him in his coings. He does not mean systematically to outrage the public sense of decency by nepotism and low associations to corrupt the service and to desociations to corrupt the service and to desectations and favorites comfortable, to assoate with men who are congenial to him, and to
ke the best care of his interests he can. He is
st incapable of occasionally doing a good thing,
a prefus a good appointment to a bad one,
her things being equal. He undoubtedly deres that affairs should go well, his own welfare
cluded. Such is the character of his personal
oueroment. We should be doing it too much
oner by calling it Casarism. It is not inspired
any grand, lofty, and long-headed ambition,
is absolutely barren of ideas and originality,
are of striking achievements, void of noble
nilments and insyiring example. It is simply
all and heavy, stupid and atubborn in its selhness.

all and heavy, supid and stubborn in its selsiness.

THE POPULAR UPHISING.

After pursating this subject still further and ith some bitterness, the Senator spoke of the athy which naturally follows a period of great selfoment. On the content of the pular uprising from such apathy; that assumed dimensions far beyond the speciations of its originators, and embraced initiations who were impelled by one impulse a unite the whole American people in the onds of reconciliation and fraternal feeling, and to shake off personal government and party expotism. Acknowledging that its action had aused deappointment to himself and others to wished its declarations of policy as well as a candidates to be such that the victory of the rovennent would furnish an administration approaching the ideal of good government, as near s human wisdom, integrity, and earnest efforts oaching the ideal of good government, as nea human wisdom, integrity, and earnest effort uld carry it, he declared he had come delib erately to the conclusion that no possibility existed to unite more fully all forces which the movement should have gathered under its banners, and argued that the overification of the party despotism is the first thing needful to any reform. Mr. Greeley would have at his back no regular organization, and could win the support

and favor of the people only by deserving it. Tariff reformers should learn from the enemies of their cause, who instinctively find the surest und most natural bulwark in a party which is controlled by organized selfishness. Regarding civil service reform, the Senator gave the following letters to and from Mr. Greeley:

SENATOR SCHERZ'S LETTER.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S LETTER.

The Man on Horseback Photographed St. Louis, Mo., June 26, 1872. DEAR SIR: In your letter of acceptance you promise a thorough reform of the civil service in general terms. The question how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to you mind is one of great interest, and I would sug-gest, if it be consistent with your views of prooriety, that you give me such explanations a will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light. Yours, truly. C

The following is Dr. Greeley's reply:

New York, July 5, 1852. My Dear Str: Yours of the 26th ultimo only eached me three days ago, I respond as prompt ly as I may.

The problem of civil service reform is ren-

dered difficult by an alliance between the Executive and the legislative branches of our Federal Government. Those members of Congress who favor the Administration habitually claim and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal offices in their respective States or districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding. They legislate in subservience to his will, often in opposition to their own con-victions. Unless all history is unmeaning this confusion of Executive and legislative responsilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic. I hold the eli-gibility of our President to reflection the main

source of this corruption.

A President should be above the hope of future favor, the fear of alienating powerful ambitious partisans. He should be the official chief not of a party, but of the Republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize and never forget that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and nowise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest good will to his administration is perfeetly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations in the very gravest ques tions in finance or political econor

It is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be reflected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer diffi cult. He will need no organs, no subsidized defenders. He will naturally select his chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the shricks of locality and the suggestions of a sel fish policy. He will have no interest to cor ciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be impelled to appoint, as will none denythat he should ap point, men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity to collect, keep and disburse the revenue, instead of dextero manipulators of primary meetings and skilfu tions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party machine into business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to nerit and secure the approbation of the entire people, but especially of the eminently wise and

As to the machinery of Boards of Examiners. &c., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected. I defer to the judgment of a Congress unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointments which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this time our experience of the doings of Boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this, I am confident, is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as Commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, the causes of their ill-success must be extrinsic. Had they been accorded a fairer field, I am sure they would have wrought to better purpose. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never achieve civil services reform until the interests which demand it shall be more potent in our public counsels than those which resist even while seeming to favor it That this consummation is not distant I fervently trust. Meantime, thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end. I re HORACE GREELEY. main, Yours,

A DECLARATION FOR GREELEY. This declaration the Senator accepted as prac-

ical reform of civil service, and added : But the man who knows that he was not m fort to carry out the programme here laid own, I, as well as the many abler men who pink as I do, will stand faithfully and resolutely y his side, with active cooperation.

After speaking of the need of embracing every opportunity to take any practical step in the direction of reform, the Senator discussed at length the need of reconciliation between the North and South, restoration of local selfgovernment at the South, and development of the highest and noblest aspirations among the Southern people. Regarding party relations, he THE TIME FOR INDEPENDENT ACTION.

Republicans ask me. Shall we not be swallowed up by the old Democratic party? So you recognize the old Democratic party! I suspect it does not recognize itself. Do you fear to be swallowed by that old Democratic party! I suspect it does not recognize itself. Do you fear to be swallowed by that old Democratic party? Why, the Democratic party has been swallowed up itself by the new era. Let nobody fear that I would lead him from the Republican into the Democratic camp.for I do not intend to go there myself, and unless I greatly mistake the tendency of the times, the day is not very far off when there will be but little of an old Republican camp to go from, and but little of an old Democratic camp to go to. This period is pregnant with new formations which need but the electric spark of opportunity to spring it into shape. This is the time of Independent action, and those who think as I do, will not, after having shaken off the shackles of one old party, take upon their limbs the shackles of another. No party can do what the Democratic party has done without dropping its historical identity. I honor the patriotic spirit of the men who achieved so tremendous a revolution, and in the great work before us I hall with joy and cordiality their aillance; but the perty that has done this cannot return to its old grooves. It is impossible; the first attempt would shiver it into ole; the first attempt would shiver it int

The Great American Gift-Taker.

My name is Grant, a gift I want Of anything I can use: A house, a pup, a box of cigars, There's nothing I will refuse. I'm a dead-head man wherever I go, o matter where I be My family's large, and so is my check. So send a gift to me. Chorus—Robeson, Kemble, Grant & Co They each deserve some medicine For they are very sick; Then shout aloud for Grant and Ken And Division arithmetic.

That won't let up on me ; He keeps preaching (a thing I don't want) In favor of honesty.
His savice may be good for other men. But not for me, I'm sure With relations that are so poor? Chorus-Robeson, Kemble, Grant & Co., &c

There is THE SUN, the only one

Death of Col. Philip Rufferty. Col, Philip Rafferty of Paterson, N. J., after ageriag filness, a combination of nervous diseases ted yesterday morning. He was President of the Tod cty Machine Manufacturing Company, and at t lanerty Machine Statuta de la consiste de de many important city enterprises. Forty year o he came to Paterson a poor boy, and went to wor't 75 cents per week. He leaves nearly haf a million gether with a policy on his life of \$40,800, which fad a wite and twe children. Col. Rafferty has hied seven a wite and twe children. Col. Rafferty has hied seven minor offices, served two terms in the Legislaur conflicts. ourth New Jersey District in 1868 and 1870.

Harper's Monthly for August appears with th sting account by Mr. Strother of the Alleghany Mou tains in West Virginia, with illustrations from his genia pencil. Another illustrated article of great interest i Mr. J. Augustus Johnson's account of his travels on the river Orontes. Miss Thackeray's novel of "Old Kee leade is commenced. We commend to particular a chapter of which is chiefly devoted to Henry Clay. The writer narrates in a most agreeable manner some anced dote of Mr. Clay which have not before come to the public knowledge. There is also an article by Emilio Castelar upon the republican movement in Europe, and a new though short poem by Bayard Taylor. A PRIZE FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Sunday Morning Contest Under the Ver Noses of the Police.

There was a genuine prize fight in th Second Precinct of Brooklyn early on Sunday morning. The principals were Reddy Grace, son of a former Fulton ferry pilot, and "Young" Lynch, who lives in Front street. The fight is said to have originated in a disturbance betwee the two at a picule on the 4th of July, which was interrupted. Since then each has been claiming that he had the best of the scrimmage and to put an end to the talk it was finally agreed that on Sunday they should meet and fight it out in a twenty-four foot ring, under the

fight it out in a twenty-four foot ring, under the rules of the American Prize Ring, with seconds, bottleholders, rinzkeepers, and referee.

The ring was pitched in the lumber yard at the foot of Washington street at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. About seventy-five persons were present. After all the arrangements had been completed, Grace stepped into the ring, quickly followed by Lynch. Without ado the men went at it. In the first, second, and third rounds there was little else than lively sparring. In the fourth round Lynch was hit several times about the head and neck, and received a heavy blow in the bread basket. Many supposed this would end the fight, as Lynch was fearfully affected by the blow. He vonited blood, and became so weak that for a time it was though the next else, but after the judiclous use of restoratives he recovered.

weak that for a time it was thought he must die, but after the judicious use of restratives he recovered.

On the fifth round Lynch came up to the scratch smiling, though looking weak and exhausted. After some sparring he summoned strength to throw Grace, and foil upon him with his knees, nearly knocking the breath out of him. From this to the eleventh round, Lynch merely stood up to receive the punishment, occasionally varying the monotony with slight blows upon Grace's face.

In the eleventh round it was evident, from Lynch's groggy appearance, that he was no kind of a man for Grace, who all through the fight had had decidedly the best of it. So the seconds threw up the spenge, and "Reddy" was announced the winner. The judgment was received with loud shouts from his friends, and in a few moments he found himself a small here, in the centre of an admiring circle.

The fight lasted one hour and fifteen minutes. Lynch's left eve was entirely closed and his right eye was in "deep mourning." His general appearance was first of a man who had received bad treatment at the hands of somebody. His antagon st, on the contrary, showed but a scratch or two on the left check and several on the forehead.

Notwithstanding the severe punishment Lynch

head.

Notwithstanding the severe punishment Lynch had received, he was unwilling to give up the contest. Therefore his friends met with those of his opponent in a neighboring liquor store, and made another match for \$50 side, four weeks from Sunday, at the same place.

The police knew nothing of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Robin Hood-The Lydia Thompson Troupe. To the legitimate drama New York has turned a cold shoulder this summer. The stirring situations and vivid interest of the "Long Strike" drew such meagre audiences that it was scarcely worth the treasurer's while to count his tickets; and gloom and despondency settled upon the management of Wallack's. Night after night the wide expanse of empty boxes, benches, and chairs stretched, chilling and disheartening, before the willing actors, and dust settled upon everything, as though the once thronged play-house were in a chancery suit that might last for years, or might last forever. But the fair Lydia blows her trumpet call, gathers her blondes, dusts and refurbishes the house, and at once a mighty crowd besiege the doors. At 8 o'clock last evening a long line of ticket-buyers stretched to the very sidewalk. and the lobby was so crowded with waiting ladies that it was hard to force passage through the throng. The audience appeared in excel-

iadies that it was hard to force passage through the throng. The audience appeared in excellent 1 mor, determined to be pleased, and welcomed every one, from the band leader to the latest article in British blondes, with rapturous applause. The curtain rose to a \$2.273 house—the largest one ever gathered inside of Wallack's Theatre. The statement of this fact renders further comment upon the relative popularity of legitimate and illegitimate drama unnecessary. New York likes a display of caif, in hot weather at least, and there remains nothing for the critic but to record the circumstance and advise other blondes with shapely legs to prepare for future seasons of triumph in America.

The burlesque of "Robin Hood," in which Miss Thompson's troupe made their appearance, is, like all other pieces of the kind, a medic; of bad puns, double entendres, halting verse, love-making, absurdities, dancing, and sisp-dash—an out provided to suit a public palate not over fastidious. Its fun was fast and furious from beginning to end, and the several parts are filled with vivacity by artists, Mr. Harry Beckett appearing to special advantage, as usual, in female character. The undentable success of the piece last evening was, it seemed, quite as much due to his grotesque acting as to the bewitching loveliness of Miss Thompson's new bevy of beauties. The additions to the troupe since last season are Misses Amy Sheridan, Louise Beverly, Tilly Earle, Marie Parselle, and Pauline and Fannie Lesle, Miss Sheridan, of whom there has been so much said in the papers, is an unusually tall, connely, vellow-haired, straight-limbed lady, who acts with sprightliness, and sings with a desire to please that met with public recognition. Miss Thompson grows plumper and prettier season after season, and if her volce shows signs of the principal incidents of "Ivanhoe," and fashioning it into a dress of motley, and adding the fools' cap and bells, puts them upon Sir Walter Scott, and holds up to ridicule characters and incidents that his genius has

Belles in the Kitchen-The Vokes.

The Union Square Theatre was so crowded last evening that soon after the doors were opened the sign "Standing room only" appeared at the box office. The Vokes brothers and sisters acted with extraordinary spirit, and were most heartily applauded. Miss Jennie Lee, the little red jockey, and Cartine of the "Black Crook," made her appearance in the comedicated of "Kind to a Fault," and shared the honors of the evening. Miss Lee is engaged as soutrette for the coming season, which begins conseded as "Kind to a Fault," and shared the honors of the evening. Miss Lee is engaged as soubrette for the coming season, which begins at this theatre in September.

Mr. A. M. Palmer, the manager, has received a cable despatch that Miss Agnes Ethel is now on her way home with the London play, with which the winter term is to open at the Union Square Theatre.

The Fatal Dog Fight. On the night of July 13, James Cloonan of 300 East Thirty-ninth street met and quarrelled about a c atrick Finlan, brothers, in Fincky Fay's barroom, a 729 Second avenue, James Finlan stabbed Cloonan in the thigh, wounding him mortally. Finlan then escaped Michael Finlan was arrested accused of complicity Yesterday Coroner Young held an inquest, and Michael was discharged. A warrant is out for the arrest of James.

Drinking Two Quarts of Whiskey for \$25. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 21.-John Colem young blacksmith of this city, being temporarily a young blacksmith of this city, being temporarily out of a job, and a little short of funds, determined to make a raise. So he wagered with a number of the sporting fraternity that he could drink four pints of whiskey in officer minutes, the forfeit to be \$25. Coleman drank the whiskey, and is lying at the point of death. The physicians have little hopes of his recovery. He is a brother of Thomas Coleman, now serving as a convicted burglar in the Ohio Penitenttary.

Marder in Greene County, Ohlo. der was committed this morning near Cedarvil Greene county, Ohio, a few miles from this city. Thomas Allen, an old colored citizen, seventy-four years of age, was shot and killed by Willis Grant, colored, with an old-fashioned musket. Grant claims that Allen was waiting for an opportunity to poison him, and he killed him to make his own life safe. Grant was arrested and taken to Xenla.

The Wrestle of Death. Edward Dougherty and Daniel Sullivan while a Shaefler's lager beer saloon at 61 Crosby street, July ills, engaged in a wrestling match. Dougherty was thrown heavily and sustained a rupture of the intes-tines. He died on the following day. Cant. Clinchy ar-rested Sullivan and Coroner Young investigated the case yesterday. The verdiet was that death was the re-sult of an accident, and Sullivan was discharged.

Whiskey and Violence. Dr. Wooster Beach made an autopsy yeste

ay on the body of Margaret Brown of 429 Was

Two Men Mistaken for Deer and Shot. CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y., July 20.-Two me amed Seymour were shot while lying asleep in the a deer which he was hunting. One of out slightly grazed in the arm by the ered the back of the other's head.

Two Children Swallowed Up in a Mine SCRANTON, July 22.—The surface near the Ballimore shaft of the Wilkesbarre Mine caved in the norning, swallowing up a house occupied by two fam les. Only two persons were buried—both little girl The mine was idle.

LONG BRANCH, July 22 .- A body supposed to be that of Richard Herrington, formerly a bartender in Greenwich street, New York, was found to-day in the South Shrewsbury river, near the drawbridge.

THE SONS OF SWITZERLAND.

SECOND DAY OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL IN JONES'S WOOD.

Helvetla and Columbia Represented - A

Swiss Marriage in the Seventeenth Cen-tury Illustrated—Fantastic Costumes—An Interesting Ceremony.

Yesterday being the second day of the wiss national festival, the delegates and others met in the morning in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, where, forming in line, they proceeded to the boat and embarked for Jones's Wood.

artillery.
They passed through the wood to the hall in the following order:

where their arrival was greeted with a salute of

FIRST DIVISION.

Grand Marshal, and Adjutants.

Sharpshooters and boys with bows and arrows.

Representatives of Tell, Walter Farst Werner Etauffacher, and Arnold Von Meichthal.

The Presidents of the Festival, guests, and delegates.

Columbia, Helvetia, and ladies and gentlemen in Swiss

costume seated in carriages.

Helegate Lodge No. 1. SECOND DIVISION.

Zuetli Verein of Williamsburgh.
Zuetli Verein of Newark.
Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society.
Helvetia Lodge, No.2.
Helvetia Mannerchor. THIRD DIVISION. Tilliko Division.

Tosin Mutual Benevolent Society, and Confectioner's Society. Zuetli Verein of New York.

Juna Mannercine.

Arion and Zunetli of Paterson.

Ruetli Verein.

The procession, which was interspersed with bands of music, was brought up by such friends of Switzerland as were desirous of joining it.

On reaching the hall, which was decorated even more lavishly than on the preceding day, the festivities opened with the rendering of the Swiss national anthem. "Ruffst du, Mein Vateriand!" by the Eleventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of Mr. Loesch. When the enthusiastic applause which greated this performance had subsided, Mr. W. P. Molo. President of the festival, addressed the assemblage of over \$0.00 people on the objects of the present gathering, namely, to unite the Swiss societies throughout the country. His speech was a maryel of lin-THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. he country. His speech was a marvel of lin-cuistic power. He spoke in four different lan-cuages. English, German, French, and Italian, and each appeared to be his mother tongue.

melorate to be his mother tongue.

Helvetia and columbia.

The two young ladies who figured mogt prominently in the featival were Miss Weyer, the representative of Helvetia, Miss Dow, who took the part of Columbia. Helvetia was a very pretty girl, and apparently a great favorite of Mr. Hitz, the Swiss Consul-General, who remained by her side during the greater portion of the day. She was attired in a low-dodied and short short-skirted white silk dress, and a red bodied with white crosses on the bosom and sleeves, Her head was encircled with a wreath of laurels. Her more stately sister, Columbine, was attired in a dress of red, white, and blue, covered with spangles. Her head was adorned with a silk covering bearing the stars and stripes.

Swiss national athletic sports were on the programme of the day's annusements. Those comprised almost entirely throwing the stone and wrestling. The day was almost too warm for the latter sport, but there was a good show of connetitors. The game is not of quite so harmless a nature as might be supposed, and few of the defeated aspirants for fame left the arena without bearing tokens of the rough usage they had received, in the blood, with which their faces were covered. The utmost good humor, however, prevailed, and the defeated athletes met with as hearty appliause as their successful opponents.

A seventeentil century areas. HELVETIA AND COLUMBIA.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BRILLIA A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BRILAL.

At two o'clock the great event of the day took place. This was an illustration of a Swiss marriage of the seventeenth century. The upper hall was the scene of the representation, which began with the arrival of the wedding guests, headed by the Consul General, bearing a Swiss flag, with Helvetia on his arm. His modern frock coat and slik hat presented a somewhat singular appearance amid the fantastic costumes of the Swiss Mountaineers. He was followed by the President leading Columbia. Next in order came Mr. Lobbaner, representing the Burgomaster, and, next to the order and bridegroom, ne Mr. Lohbaner, representing the Burgo-ster, and, next to the oride and bridegroom, the most important personage at the ceremony. He was attired in a three cornered hat, a heavy wig, black coat, knee breeches, and stockings with silver buckled shoes.

THE BLUSHING BRIDE.

with silver buckled shoes.

THE HLUSHING BRIDE.

Miss Emma Tenger, an extremely pretty girl, represented the bride. She was dressed in a short skirt of green silk, trimmed with white; white waist, black lace sleeves, black boddle and apron, and laced shoes. Her head was surmounted with a curiously-shaped straw hat, with a large bobbin on the top, such as is worn by the people of the Canton Vaudois.

Min. Henry Landolt took the somewhat emstrained in a short black velvet Jacket, embroidered with lace, and knee breeches of the same material and color, slashed with green, white stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. The fifteen bridesmaids were dressed in green, blue, red, and yellow, as their fancies dictated or their complexions required, but whatever diversities of taste they exhibited in colors, all were united in wearing dresses sufficiently short to show white stockings and pretty feet.

LAUGHING AT THE COMMANDMENTS.

LAUGHING AT THE COMMANDMENTS. The coremony was of the simplest possible description. The burgomaster mounted on a chair between the bride and bridegroom, read what are called "The ten commandments of married life," explaining the duties of wife to what are casted "The ten commandments of married life," explaining the duties of wife to husband and rice verso. From the annusement which this portion of the ceremony caused the bridesmaids, it would appear that the commandments would be less honored now than they were two centuries ago. The reading over, and the happy pair have consented to take each other for better or worse, the Burgomaster without more ado pronounced them man and wife, and six shepherds in picturesque dresses same a nuptial anthem, after which the whole party, including Helvetia and Columbia, the Consul-General and the President, adjourned for a dance on the Alps, which was executed with much spirit, the floor of the hall doing duty for the mountain top.

The entertainment concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks, and the associably dispersed about 9 o'clock, all agreeing that the festival, which which was the first of its kind ever held in New York, was a triumphant success.

in New York, was a triumphant success.

Shall These Men Have Justice ? SIR: Nearly two months have elapsed

since the adjournment of Congress and the passage of the Deficiency bill, appropriating, among the several items, one reimbursing the workmen in the Government employ for illegally withholding from them twenty per cent. of their wages, owing to a misconstruction It is now three years since this money was

deducted from their earnings, and although the noney has been appropriated and can be drawn money has been appropriated and can be drawn from the Treasury on a warrant at any time whenever the Secretary of the Navy is pleased to require it, yet no arrangement has been made to pay these men their lawful dues.

Terhaps the Secretary regards the claims as of such insignificance as to be unworthy his special attention. Each individual claim is but small, yet, triding as it may appear, the money will be gratefully appreciated by those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

A. C. B.

Pope Pius IX, sleeps thirteen hours daily, and Lieut, Fred. D. Grant arrived from theropo Matilda Herron is in San Francisco, giving Dan Godfrey has arrived safely in England, and is leading a series of concerts at Liverpool. Baron Rothschild will give the bride away at is approaching marriage of Nilsson and Rousani. Gen. William Morris, son of the poet, is living at "Undercha," Cold Spring, the house of the late Geo. The eldest daughter of Théophile Gamier is he best quescal critic and teacher of the Chinese law guage in Parts.

Miss Dodge of Boston, Miss Carrie Spooner, and Miss Burnham, American ladies, are to be among liss Misson's bridesmaids. Hancroft Davis, the bribe-taker, has deawn its pay and leased a villa on the borders of lake to neva for the balance of the summer.

SARATOGA NOTES.

Dick Tweed is at the Grand Union. Beach and Bartlett are the lons of the season. Mr. Beach fives in a pretty cottage opposite the All the belies are anxious to see Col. Spences The Fifth Avenue has transferred itself to the rand Union Hotel. Congress water doesn't agree with the Hon. i. F. G. H. J. Andrews. There are at least a thousand Greeley Republis-ans in Saratory county Mr. Niles puts ten cents under his plate ever ? norming after finishing breakfast. THE SUN sells in Saratoga for ten cents a coll's and there are not half enough to supply the demand.

Van Cott has his room full of Roman antiqui-es. He says he's hunting up authorities against The first great ball of the season came of entirely night. Commodore Vanderollt was heal

On Friday night THE SUN'S were all gobbled up before aix o'clock at ten cents a copy. Friday's blank. I sheets were for sale next morning.

Judge Ingraham, District-Attorney Garvity Judge Joachinsen, Daniel Drew, and Commissioned Van Nort are at the Grand Union Hotel.